(c) by when Government propose to fix the Maximum Residue Levtl for the remaining registered pesticides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are given in the Anexure. (*See* Appendix CLXI, Annexure No. 51).

(c) Fixing of Maximum Residue Limit depends on many factors like data on residues, acceptable daily intake derived from toxicological evaluation and components of dietary intake etc. There are many factors which need to be studied and as such it is not possible to indicate the exact time by which the maximum episdue Limit for the remaining registered pesticides would become available.

Distribution of Dhara Oil

%2264. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to distribute popular edible oil 'Dhara' through the Public Distribution System through-out the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether production of edible oil 'Dhara' by NDDB is sufficient to be distributed through Public Distribution System;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to make the availability of Dhara edible oils in Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandars in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Government does not have any plan to distribute Dhara through the Public Distribution System.

(c) and (d) Does not arise as the terms and conditions for market intervention operations by NDDB do not envisage distribution of oil procured by NDDB through the public distribution system.

(e) At present Dhara is being sold through some of the Super Bazars and Kendriya Bhandar outlets in Delhi. This is in addition to the quantity sold through the booths of NDDB's Fru it and Vegetable Project and the regular retail network.

Land use policy

%%2265. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved any land use policy for the conservation and development of land resources in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) National Land Use Policy Outline PLO (O) was approved by the National Land Use & Waste Lands Development Council (NLWC) under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, in February, 1986.

(b) The 19 Points Action Programme contained in the NLPO (copy enclosed as statement) has been circulated among all the States/UTs and concerned Central Ministries/Departments/Organisations for its implementation. The State Land Use Boards are closely associated to oversee the implementation of the Action Programme at the state level.

% Previously unstarred question 1354, Transferred from the 5th December, 1991.

%% Previously unstarred question 1460, Transferred from the 5th December, 1991.

Statement

Decisions Taken at the First Meeting of the National Land Use and Wastelands Development Council Held on 6th February, 1986 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister

LAND USE

1. Land Use Boards at the State level should be revitalised. Wherever they do not exist, they must be created.

2. Land Use Policy must be evolved by all users of land within Government jointly and must be enforced on the basis of both legislation for enforcing land use as well as their promotional and preserving methods.

3. Urban Policy must be restructured so as to ensure that highly productive land is not taken away. Town planning should also provide for green belts.

4. A national compaign should be launched for educating the farmers and Government Departments about the need to conform to an integrated land use policy.

5. Cropping pattern should be reviewed specially in drought prone desert areas, so that maximum advantage is taken of improved soil and water management practices.

6. Land and soil surveys should be completed and inventory of land resources should be prepared in each State so that resources allocation is based on a reliable data base.

7. Heavy penalties should be imposed against those who interfere with land resources and its productivity. It must be recognised that environmental protection cannot succeed unless this is done.

8. The problems of water logging, salinity and alkalinity must be brought under control by the use of appropriate technologies and by the adoption of proper water management practices.

9. The management of Command Areas should be reviewed, restructure and revitalised within a specified time limit so that water is used efficiently. Necessary investments for treating the catchments must be met to prevent the collapse of irrigation system due to premature siltation.

10. Technologies relating to dry farming, land shaping and water harvesting must be propagated and adopted in the interest of moisture conservation and optimal use.

11. Special programmes of conservation and afforestation in the desert areas and of reclamation and rehabilitation in the ravine areas must be launched with greater vigour in order to prevent wind and water erosion,

12. The practice of shifting cultivation should be controlled in order to protect valuable forests.

13. Land use planning should be integrated with rural employment programmes in such a manner that loans and subsidies are given only for those productive activities which represent efficient land use.

14. Rights of tribals and poorer sections on common land should be protected through legal and administrative structures.

15. Stall feeding should be popularised, especially in such areas where grazing land is already degraded.

16. Special Fodder Development Programme in selective blocks should be launched together with a Livestock Development Programme. The aim should be to limit the Livestock population to economically productive stock.

17. Plantation for meeting commercial and industrial needs should preferably be located far away from the habitat.

18. The policy of supplying forest raw materials on subsidised basis to users other that the rural poor should be reviewed so that raw material is supplied at the prevailing market price, with a view to induce such users to go in for massive afforetation programmes, as also to motivate small and marginal farmers to grow forest ased raw material for industry at remunerative prices.

19. The use of alternative packaging maetrial such as corrugated card boards, plastic bags, etc. instead of wooden packaging, must be explore and encouraged.

Central Schemes for small and marginal farmers of Orissa

2266. SHRI JAGADISH JANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the various schemes introduced by the Central Government to assist the small and marginal farmers;

(b) the number of such schemes launched in Orissa so far; and

(c) the details of the benefit given to small and marginal farmers in that State particularly in tribal districts during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The following Central/Centrally Sponsored schemes for assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production have been in operation in various States;

(i) Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Construction of Shallow Tube Well/Dug Well (STW/DW) in 12 States selected for Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP);

(ii) Establishment of Farmers' Agro-Service Centres for Custom Hiring and Popularisation of Improved Agricultural Implements and Hand tools;

(iii) Encouraging irrigation through use of Sprinklers/Drips Systems|Hydrams, Water Turbiners, Man/Animal operated pumps by the Small and Marginal Farmers;

(iv) Lab to Land Programme;

(v) Special Livestock Breeding Programme (SLBP);

(vi) Integrated Rural Development Programme (I.R.D.P.); and

(vii) Million Wells Scheme (MWS) under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) started with effect from 14-11-1989.

(b) All the above mentioned schemes except Encouraging Irrigation through use of Sprinklers/Drip Systems/Hydrams etc. are in operation in Orissa. However, the Government of Orissa availed Central assistance of Rs. 2.63 lakh under this Scheme during 1982—83 only.

(c) The benefits given to the small and marginal farmers during the last 3 years to the State Government are given below scheme-wise:—

(i) Construction of Shallow Tube Well/Dug Well Programme has been in operation since 1988-89 in 5 districts namely Bolangir, Cuttack, Ganjam, Puri and Sambalpur identified for Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP) covering 148 blocks in Orissa. Subsidy to the extent of 25 per cent, 33-1/3 per cent and 50 per cent is given to small, marginal and tribal farmers respectively. Alternatively, free boring to the extent of Rs. 3000, Rs. 4000 and Rs. 5000 is provided to the small, marginal and tribal farmers respectively. The cost is shared on 50:50 basis between the State and Central Government. Central share amounting to Rs. 1028.24 lakh was released to the State Government during last 3 years.